Unit 5 **Preventing Infection** Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Due Date Assignment**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read pp. 200-202 Questions 1-25, first 8 key words

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read pp. 203-209 Questions 26-61, next 8 key words\*\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read pp. 210-222 Questions 62-83, 2 key words\*\*\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read pp. 223-230 Questions 84-97, 4 key terms\*\*\*\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TEST

Define the key terms using two column notes

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| microbe/ microorganism | / |
| pathogen |  |
| non-pathogen |  |
| reservoir |  |
| normal flora |  |
| infection |  |
| carrier |  |
| nosocomial/healthcare associated infections (HAIs) |  |
| \*\*asepsis |  |
| medical asepsis/ clean technique |  |
| surgical asepsis/ sterile technique |  |
| sterile |  |
| sterilization |  |
| contamination |  |
| disinfection |  |
| germicide |  |
| \*\*\*contagious/communicable disease |  |
| biohazardous waste |  |
| \*\*\*\*immunity |  |
| vaccination/ vaccine |  |
| sterile field |  |

1. List the five types of microbes and identify their unique characteristics.

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1. List 5 things microbes need to live and grow.

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1. List 3 parts of the human body that have normal flora which is not pathogenic unless it is transmitted to another site or host?

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1. What part of the body has *Escherichia coli* as normal flora?
2. What happens if *E.coli* enters the urinary system?
3. Define drug-resistant organisms.
4. What are antibiotics?
5. What are two reasons that organisms become drug-resistant?

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1. Identify the common abbreviations for the following pathogens, the part of the body where it is normal flora, and the parts of the body in which they cause serious infections.

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| **pathogen** | **abbreviation** | **Normal location** | **Infection sites** |
| Methicillin- resistant staph aureus |  |  |  |
| Vancomycin-resistant enterocccus |  |  |  |

1. What is the difference between a local infection and a systemic infection?
2. What are 10 signs and symptoms of infection?

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1. Why are signs and symptoms of infection often so subtle in older people?
2. How do infections often become life threatening in older persons?
3. Where do pathogens grow and multiply?
4. What is a carrier?
5. What is required for pathogens to leave a reservoir?
6. List 6 portals of exit that allow infections to be spread from humans or animals.

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1. What is a susceptible host?
2. How does a pathogen enter the susceptible host?
3. How are portals of entry and portals of exit similar?
4. List the 6 elements in the chain of infection, in order.

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1. Who is at risk for nosocomial infection?
2. How are nosocomial infections transmitted?
3. Name 4 common sites for nosocomial infections.

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1. Name 4 ways the health team can prevent the spread of nosocomial infections.

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1. What is the difference between medical asepsis and sterile technique?
2. Why is sterile technique necessary in surgery and the treatment of open wounds?
3. What is the difference between contamination of clean items and contamination of sterile items?
4. List 5 common aseptic practices.

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1. What is the easiest and most important way to prevent the spread of infection?
2. What are 4 situations in which soap and water be used for handwashing?

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1. List 6 clinical situations in which alcohol-based hand sanitizer can be used to decontaminate hands that are not visibly soiled.

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1. What must not touch the sink during handwashing?
2. Why must hands and forearms be kept lower than elbows?
3. Why is friction important during handwashing?
4. How often must you clean under fingernails at work?
5. How long must hands be rubbed together during soap and water handwashing?
6. How long must hands be rubbed together with hand sanitizer?
7. What part of the hand do you dry first?
8. What is used to shut off faucets?
9. What department disinfects, sterilizes, and distributes equipment in the hospital?
10. Why is it important not to share multi-use items like bedpans or wash basins between patients?
11. How do disposable items help prevent the spread of infection?
12. Why is equipment cleaned before it is disinfected?
13. Disinfection destroys pathogens, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not destroyed without extremely high temperatures.
14. Name a common germicide.
15. What is used to clean reusable items like wheelchairs and commodes?
16. Name 5 methods of sterilization.

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1. What is an autoclave?
2. Which items cannot be sterilized in an autoclave?
3. How long must items be boiled to sterilize them at home?
4. How are sterilized items dried in the home?
5. What process is required to destroy all pathogens and spores?
6. Can unused equipment be taken to another person’s room? Why or why not?
7. How are contaminated liquids disposed of?
8. How often are shower chairs cleaned in a health care facility?
9. What should you do if you see ants in a health care facility?
10. What must be done to prevent urinary tract infections?
11. What must be done to help prevent respiratory infections?
12. How does good nutrition and fluid balance prevent infection?
13. How does turning and repositioning a person help protect the skin from injury?
14. What are two types of isolation precautions?
15. What kinds of diseases are prevented by isolation precautions?
16. Which persons require standard precautions?
17. When should masks and face shields be used?
18. What conditions require airborne precautions?
19. What special restrictions are necessary for a person on airborne precautions?
20. What personal protective equipment is used with airborne precautions?
21. When are droplet precautions ordered?
22. What special restrictions are necessary with droplet precautions?
23. When are contact precautions ordered?
24. What special personal protective equipment is needed for a person on contact precautions?
25. List 8 rules of isolation precautions.

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1. When should gloves be worn?
2. What must be done if gloves are punctured, torn, or cut?
3. Name 3 situations that require clean gloves to be worn.

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1. How are gloves to be removed to prevent contamination?
2. How are contaminated items removed from a person’s room?
3. What is double bagging and when is it needed?
4. How are persons on isolation precautions transported to protect others from infection?
5. When an employee has eye, mouth, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials while working, it is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Which bloodborne pathogen is abbreviated HIV?
7. Which bloodborne pathogen is abbreviated HBV?
8. What free training must be provided to staff at risk for exposure to blood or OPIMs.
9. List 7 work practice controls to reduce risk of exposure to blood or OPIMs.

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1. What does *source individual* refer to?
2. When is surgical asepsis required?
3. What happens if a clean item touches a sterile field?
4. If you are unsure of the sterility of an item, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If it gets torn or wet, a sterile package is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If an item goes below your waist, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sterile-gloved hands must be kept above your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Items outside a 1 inch margin around the sterile field are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. What character quality is absolutely essential to sterile technique?